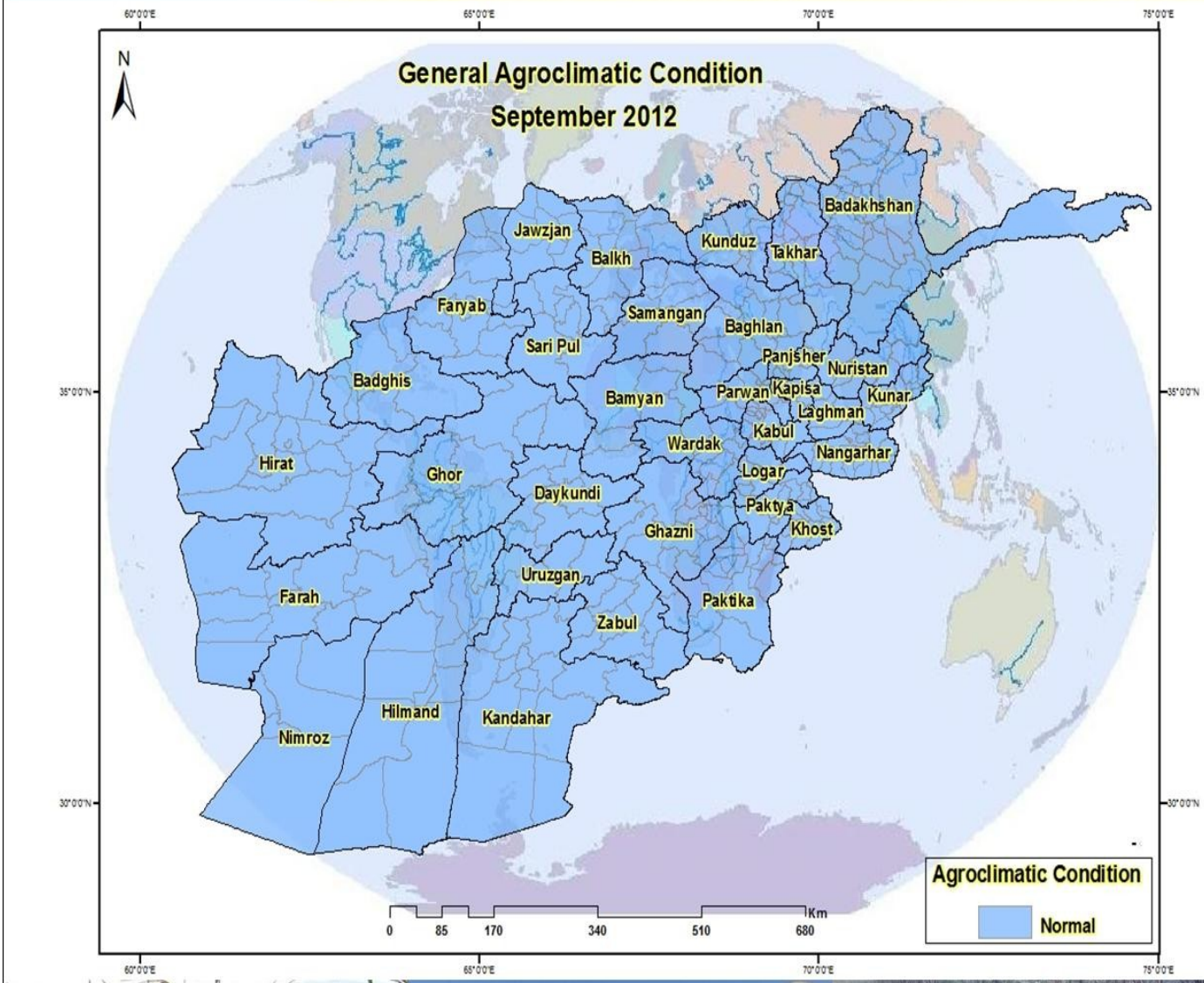
Issue No: 91
September: 2012

The Afghanistan Agrometeorological Monthly Bulletin

Topics Crop Information Precipitation Temperature NDVI



Adverse Factor	1	Crop Condition	2	Crop Stage	3

The Agromet Project of USGS, is working together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA) of Ministry of Transport (MoT)

BULLETIN

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Data Source:

Ministry of Agriculture , Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Agromet Project , Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA), United States Geological Survey (USGS).

Summary

Due to the climate change and synoptic situations changes, rainfall situation has been changed.

However the Eastern and Southeastern regions of the country received good rainfall due to Indian Monsoon activities but still Comparison of rainfall data for the month of September 2012 with the same month in 2011 shows a decrease of rainfall during the month of September 2012 over the same month of last year all over the country.

In most parts of the country temperature had no significant change during the month of September 2012 over the same month in , but lowlands particularly the Southwestern region had experienced higher temperature comparison to the same month of last year.

Wheat has been harvested almost all over the country, and some of the provinces preparation of plant and sowing of wheat seed is in progress.

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Shakardara	Karizmir	Ploughing & Planting		
		Paghman	Paghman			
		Kabul	Darulaman			
		Surubi	Surubi	Harvested		
	Panjsher	Dara	Dara	Harvesting		
		Dashtak	Dashtak	Harvested		
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband			
		Charikar	Charikar			
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi			
		Kohistan	Kohistan			
	Wardak	Maidan shehr	Maidan shehr	Ploughing		
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	Harvested		
	Bamyan	Bamyan	Bamyan	Harvesting		
		Yakawlang	Yakawlang			
		Panjab	Panjab			
		Shebar	Shebar			
		Kohmard	Kohmard	Harvested		
	Ghazni	Muqur	Muqur	Harvesting		
		Andar	Bande Sardi	Planting		
	Dikondy	Nili	Nili	Harvested		
		Khideer	Khideer			
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam			
		Batikot	Ghaziabad			
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded			

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
East	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Harvested		
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad			
		Chawkay	Chawkay			
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam			
		Qarghay	Qarghay			
		Alengar	Alengar			
	Noristan	Paroon	Paroon	Harvesting		
		Do Ab	Do Ab			
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Harvesting		
		Waigal	Waigal			
		Wama	Wama			
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan			
		Rostaq	Rostaq	Harvesting		
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Harvested		
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa	Ploughing		
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad			
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Harvested		
		Archi	Archi			
		Chardara	Chardara			
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad			
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan			
		Doshy	Doshy			
	Badakhshan	Argo	Argo	Harvesting		
		Baharak	Baharak			
		Ashkashm	Ashkashm			
		Eaftale Sofla	Eaftale Sofla			
		Khash	Khash			
		Faiz Abad	Faiz Abad	Harvested		
South East	Khost	Khost	Khost			
		Khost	Shimal			
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher			
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba			
		Gardiz	Tera			
	Paktika	Urgon	Urgon	Planting		
		Sharana	Sharana	Ploughing		
		Khair kot	Khair Kot			

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
South	Nimroz	Zaranj	Zaranj	Ploughing		
	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar	Harvested		
		Kohkaran	Kohkaran			
	Zabul	Qalat	Qalat	Planting		
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Harvested		
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali			
		Greshk	Greshk			
		Nawa	Nawa			
		Lashkargah	Bolan			
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi			
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef	Ploughing & Planting		
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Harvested		
		Dawlat Abad	Dawlat Abad	Ploughing		
	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Harvested		
		Darzab	Darzab			
		Aqcha	Aqcha			
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul	Ploughing		
		Sancharak	Sancharak	Harvested		
		Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala			
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana			
		Andkhoy	Andkhoy			
		Garzeewan	Garzeewan	Harvesting		
	Samangan	Aibak	Aibak			
		Dara Souf	Dara Souf			
		Sar bagh	Sarbagh			
North West	Badghis	Maqur	Maqur	Harvested		
		Qalainow	Qalainow	Ploughing		
	Ghor	Chaghcharan	Chaghcharan	Harvesting		
		Dawlat yar	Dawlat yar			
	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Harvested		
		Hirat	Hirat	Ploughing		
		Zindajan	Zindajan	Harvested		
		Gwazara	Falahat	Ploughing		
		Hirat	Farm Urdokhan			
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Harvested		

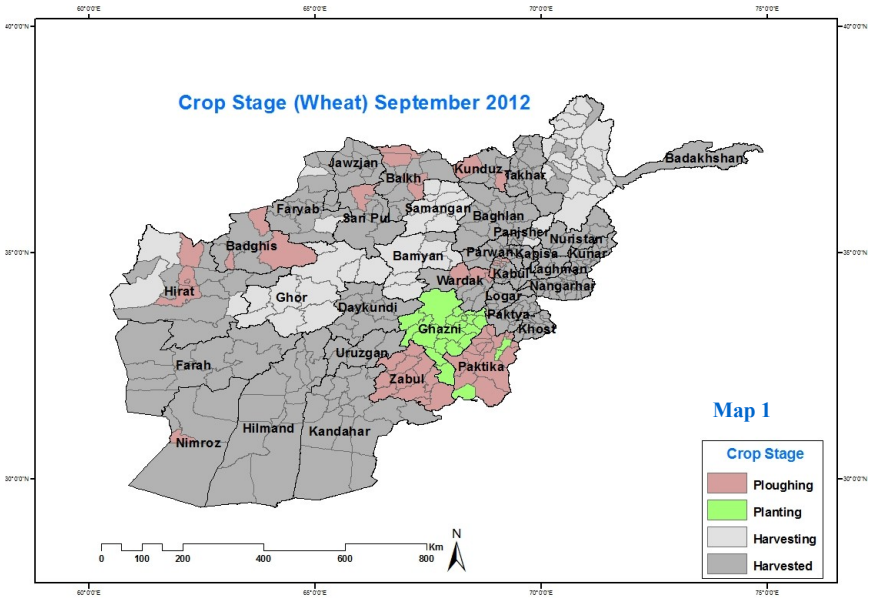
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

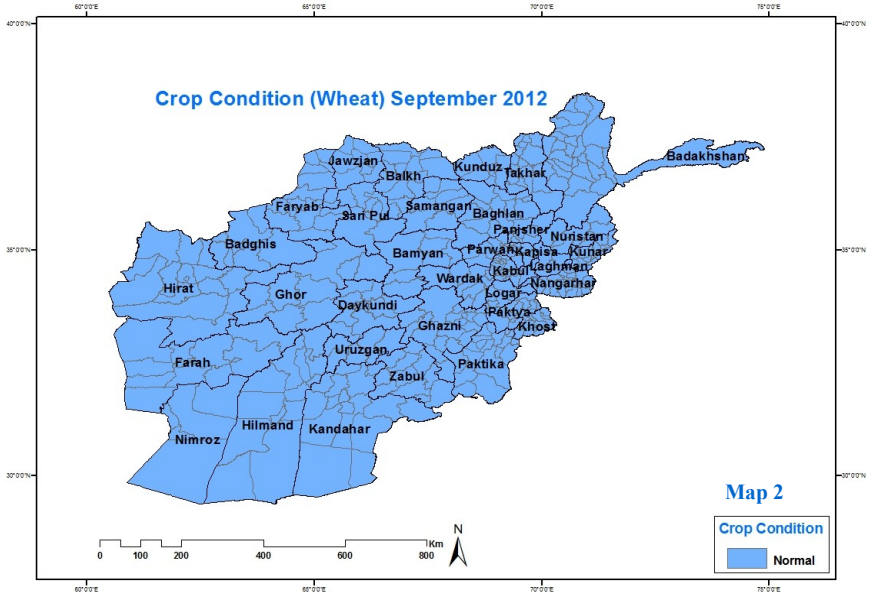
Zone	Province	District	Station	Maize		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Grain Filling	Normal	Weeds
	Panjsher	Dashtak	Dashtak	Grain Filling	Good	Not existed
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existed
		Charikar	Charikar	Grain Filling	Good	Shortage of Input
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi	Maturity	Normal	Not existed
		Kohistan	Kohistan	Maturity	Good	weeds
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	**Harvesting**		
	Bamyan	Kohmard	Kohmard	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existing
	Ghazni	Muqur	Muqur	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
	Dikondy	Khideer	Khideer	Maturity	Normal	Not existing
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	**Harvesting**		
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existing
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded	Grain Filling	Normal	Past & disease
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Maturity	Normal	Poor rainfall
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad	Maturity	Good	Not existing
		Chawkay	Chawkay	**Harvesting**		
	Laghman	Qarghay	Qarghay	**Harvesting**		
		Alengar	Alengar	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Noristan	Paroon	Paroon	**Harvesting**		
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Maturity	Normal	Poor rainfall
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Grain Filling	Bad	Poor rainfall
		Waigal	Waigal	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existed
North East	Kunduz	Kunduz	Kunduz	Maturity	Good	Weeds
		Archi	Archi	Maturity	Good	Not existed
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad	Maturity	Good	Not existed
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Grain Filling	Normal	Past &disease
South East	Khost	Khost	Shimal	Maturity	Normal	Not existing
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher	Maturity	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	**Harvesting**		
		Gardiz	Tera	Maturity	Very good	Not existed
	Paktika	Urgon	Urgon	**Harvesting**		
South	Kandahar	Kohkaran	Kohkaran	Maturity	Good	Not existed
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest& Diseases
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali	**Harvesting**		
		Greshk	Greshk			
		Nawa	Nawa			
		Lashkargah	Bolan			
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi	Maturity	Normal	Not existed
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef	Maturity	Good	Not existing
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Maturity	Normal	Not existing
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul	Maturity	Good	Not existed
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Maturity	Normal	Pest& Diseases
	Samangan	Dara Souf	Dara Souf	Maturity	Good	Not existed
North West	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
		Hirat	Hirat	**Harvesting**		
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Maturity	Normal	Not existed

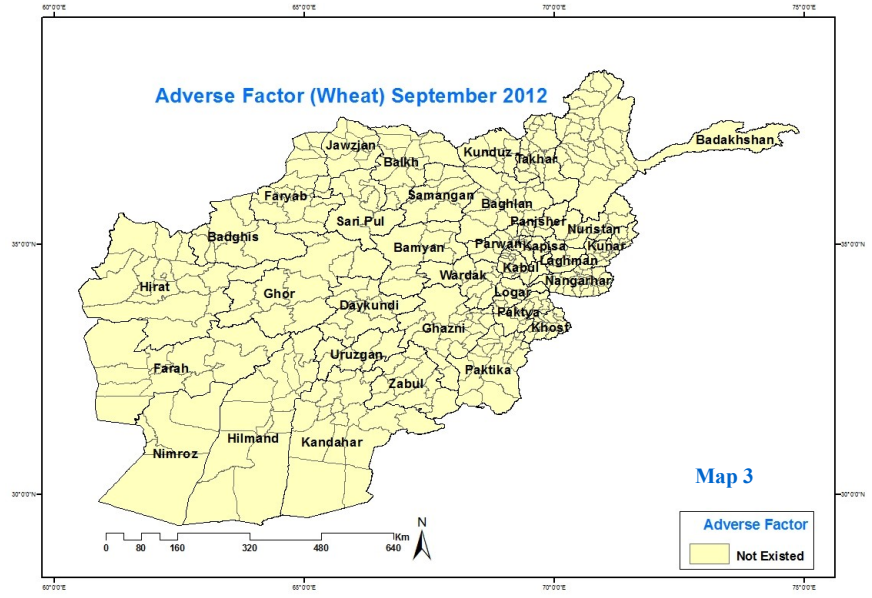
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Rice		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Grain Filling	Normal	Weeds
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Harvesting	Normal	Not Existed
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded	Grain Filling	Normal	Past &disease
		Behsood	Behsood	Grain Filling	Normal	Past &disease
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Grain Filling	Normal	Poor rainfall
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad	Grain Filling	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam	Flowering	Normal	Poor Rainfall
		Qarghay	Qarghay	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Flowering	Normal	Weeds
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Grain Flling	Good	Not Existed
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa	Harvesting	Normal	Not Existed
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad	Maturity	Normal	Weeds& Diseases
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Maturity	Good	Weeds
		Archi	Archi	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad	Harvesting	Good	Not existed
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Doshy	Doshy	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
South East	Khost	Khost	Khost	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Khost	Shimal	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
South	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed

Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps

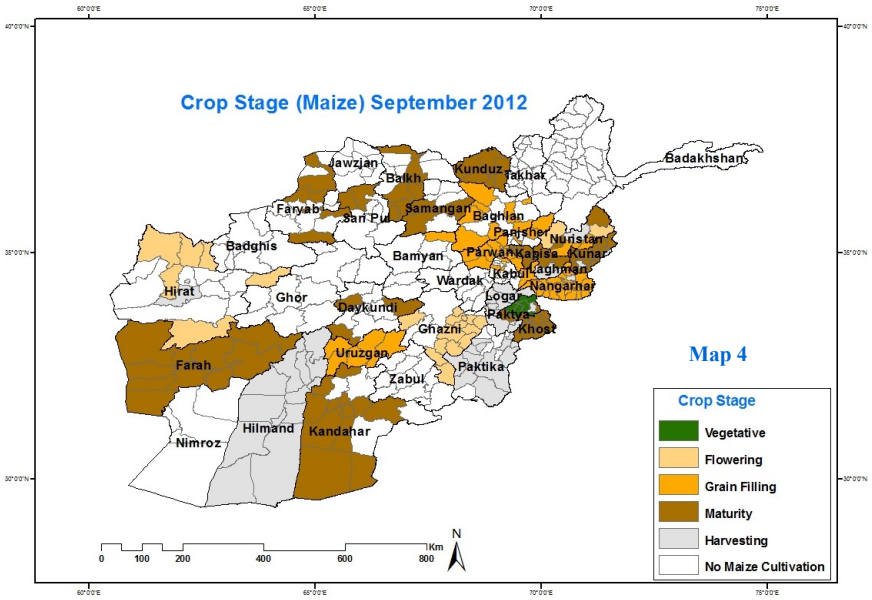


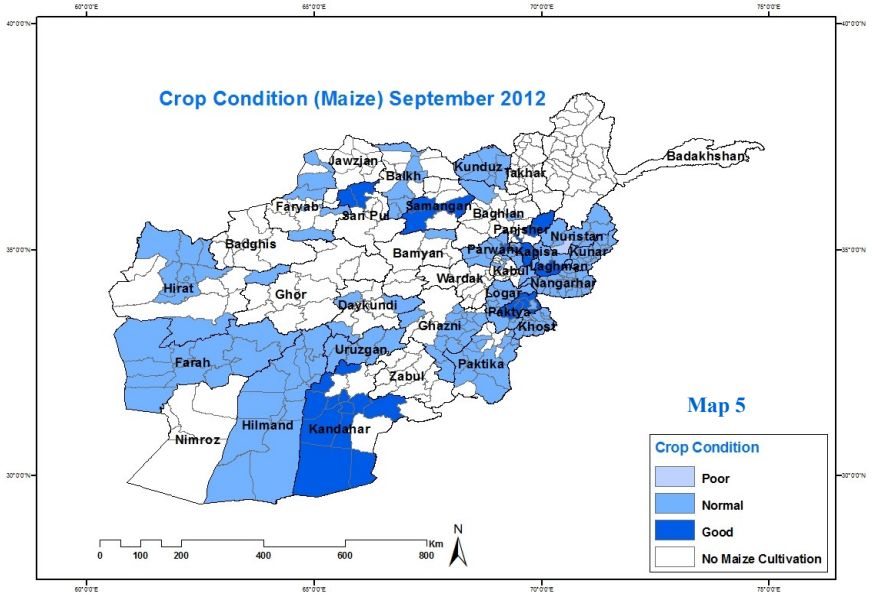


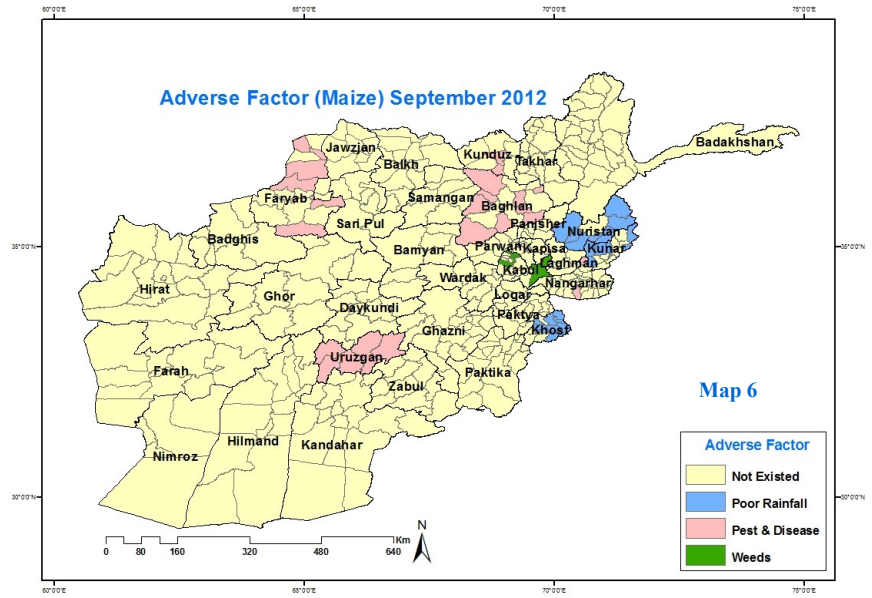


Data Source:Agromet Network

Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps

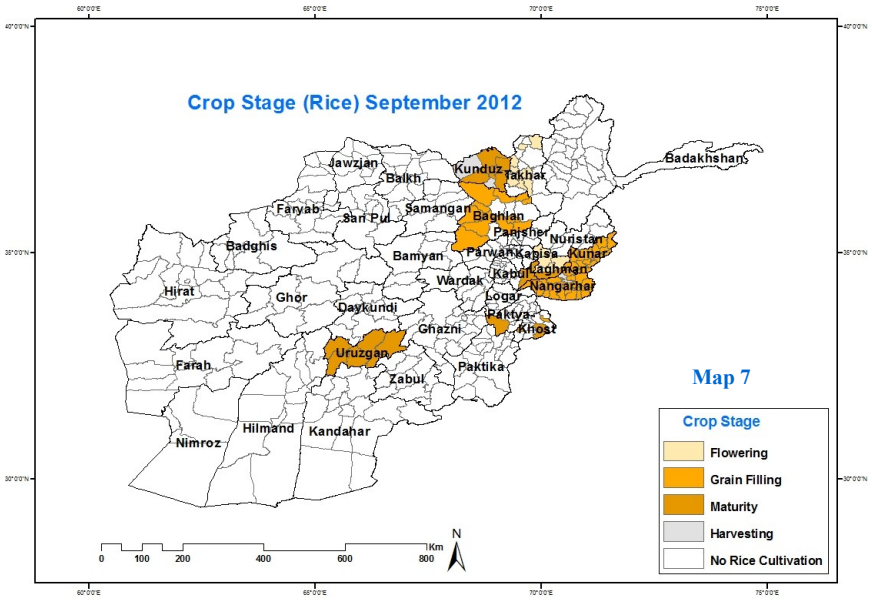


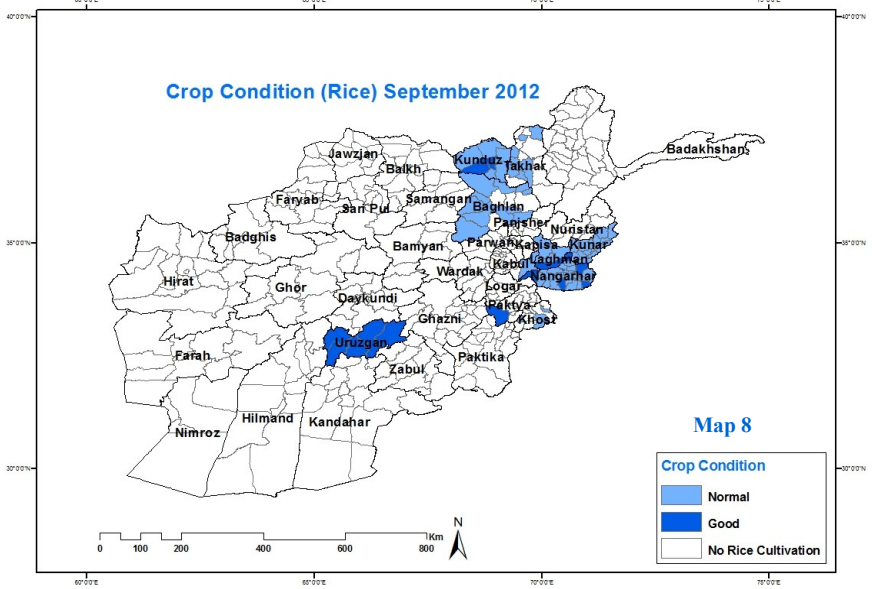


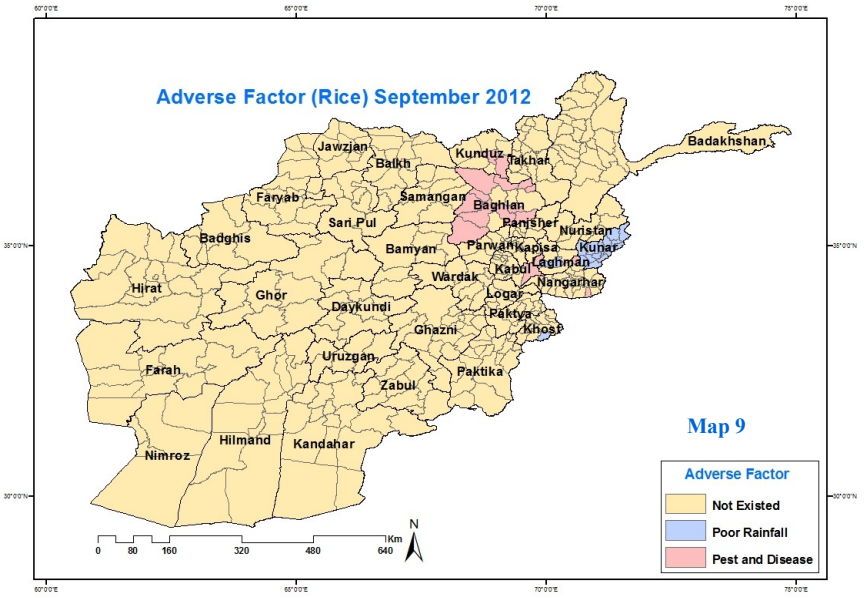


Data Source:Agromet Network

Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps







Data Source:Agromet Network

As it is obvious to all, RAINFALL , plays a vital role in the development and distribution of plant life , but the variability and extremes of rainfall can lead to soil erosion and land degradation.

Rainfall events can make land more vulnerable to degradation namely, these degradations become more acute when the prospect of climate change is introduced. And as it is clear to all who are involving in the process of its studying , rainfall and temperature are the most important factors in determining the phonological process of plant growth stages and also the distribution of vegetation types on the other hand , there is a strong correlation between rainfall and biomass .

since water is one of primary inputs to photosynthesis. It is worth mentioning that climatologists use an aridity index, the ratio of annual precipitation to potential evaporation to help classify desert (arid) or semi-arid areas (P/E>1) is an index of aridity. The extremes of either too much or too little rainfall can produce soil erosion that can lead to land degradation. However soil scientists consider rainfall the most important factor governing soil erosion caused by forces of raindrops. The greater the intensity of rainfall and subsequent surface runoff, the greater the soil particles that are carried away.

A critical factor that determines soil erosion by rain-fall is the permeability of the soil. Which indirectly influence the total amount of soil loss and the pattern of erosion on slopes. One unfortunate by product of runoff is the corresponding chemical material to transfer into the ground water. According to the following table all the process is clear, because some places are seen to be wetted and no drought is governed.

All the tabulated places are distributed into three categories, for example those stations with no changes and zero observation, like below. Kunduz – Aibak – Mazar – Saripul – Uruzgan – Zaranj – Hirat – Qala-e-naw – shindand. And one can say that the line of (Zero-Izotherm) passing above the thermal map of the mentioned provinces and also in this way, those places have the same thermal peculiarities from the view point of meso-climate and if it be so, the same phonological process of thermal applications can be carried out.

That is because in the same season all the cultivated crops have the same procedure of growing degree days, so from all respects, like drought, aridity index, and vegetative index and so on the mentioned provinces are lying on the same line of isothermal . now we consider the provinces with having the moderate and low degree of temperature like below places.

Fayzabad – Baghlan – Dara-e-soof and bamyan. In which having the changes in a small scale of growing degree days, it also means the mentioned places were affected by unstable weather masses or frontal attack. And there could be predicted a calm and stable weather conditions.

More over in the same way there are some another regions with having the higher temperature degrees like places. Jaghatoo, Paghman, Sarobi, Asmar, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Mehterlam, Paroon, Gardiz, Ghazni, Khost, Urgon. Those regions having the higher degrees of temperatures, that is ofcourse there are some motivitions in rising the temperature of them, the most of all are the convective developed local cloud which forms the cumuliform cloud products precipitations, it is meaning that monsoon stream lines which spring from the Indian ocean can cover through these regions. It is actually worth mentioning that, monsoon- streamline has its effectiveness over the mentioned regions, it is meaning that apart from local convective precipitations, there is some flowing masses from the side of south and south-west of Afghanistan and sweep the mention regions, in which causes rainfall to those provinces. According to the table there are some regions with not having any changing in the process of rainfall variations it is meaning that the mentioned places are under the attack of drought, as it is obvious, average temperature is in the mood of ascending, and could be predicted for periodic drought in the future so data indexes indicating some regions with aridity by the value of zero rainfall like, Hirat – Qala-e-naw – Zaranj –Shindand-Uruzgan – Saripul – Mazar-e- sharif – Kunduz and some another.

Since the mentioned provinces look different in view of their geographical specifications like latitude , longitude and altitude, but due to their some orographic and geographic locations or some another climatic factors different from each other, for example some regions are very suitable for creating of convective rainfall and creation of some another meteorological phenomena for instant, Paroon is different in its weather conditions with respect to the others, that is because, this place indicating high rainfall at the level of the country.

Effective Rainfall: & Snowfall.

Precipitation

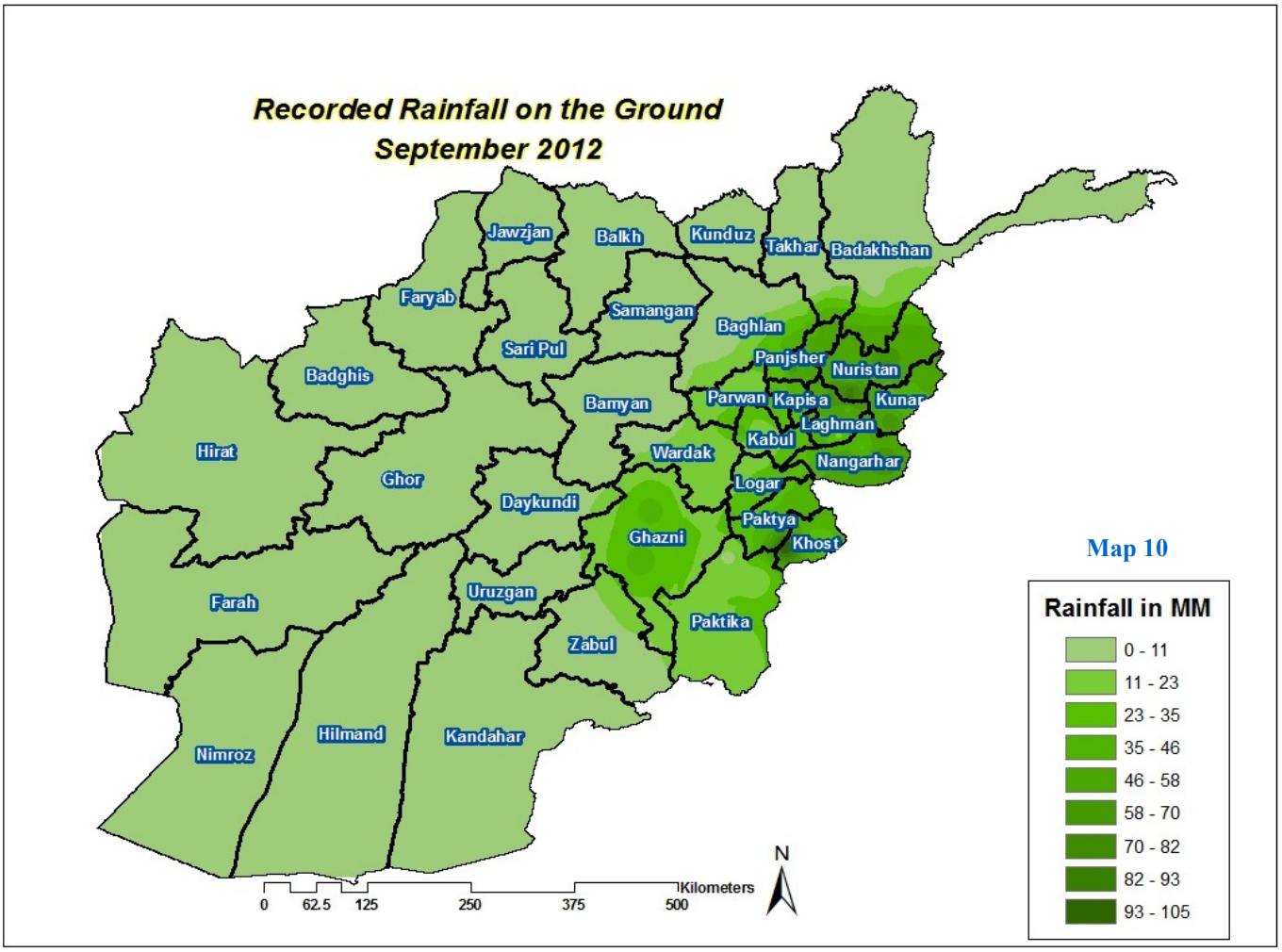
Table 3

Station Name	September of (2012)			Deviation	Comparison	Prediction
	2011	2012	LTA			
bamyan	**1**	**1**	**4.1**	**3.1**	Under normal	Probable Drought
Kabul	**14.8**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**-3.2**	Over normal	Probable Drought
Logar	**20**	**9**	**0.4**	**-8.6**	Close to normal	Periodic Drought
Paghman	**15**	**46**	**6.5**	**-39.5**	Over normal	Wet
Sarobi	**14.5**	**24**	**8.8**	**-15.2**	Over normal	Wettest
Asmar	**64**	**47**	**27.7**	**-19.3**	Over normal	Drought is seen..
Ghazi abad	**28**	**69**	**8.6**	**-60.4**	Over normal	No change .
Jalalabad	**28**	26	9.4	**-16.6**	Over normal	No change Is seen.
Mehterlam	**25**	**86.8**	**11.3**	**-75.5**	Over normal	Not significant Change.
Paroon	**180**	**74**	**41**	**-33**	Over normal	No Drought
Baghlan	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	Under normal.	No change Is seen.
.faizabad	**4**	**0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	Close to Normal.	Not significant Change
According to the prediction which was taken place there is no a significant change is predicted.						
Kunduz	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Fit to normal.	No change Is seen.
Aibak	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Fit to normal	No significant Change.
Dara-e-soof	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal	No change
Jawzjan	**0**	**0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	Normal	No change
Mazar	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal Fit.	No change is seen.
Saripul	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	normal	Not significant Change.
Kandahar	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal Fit.	No change
Lashkerga	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal Fit.	No change
Uruzgan	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal	No significant Change.
Zaranj	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Normal Fit.	No change
Gardiz	16.8	41.5	1.2	-40.3	Over normal	Wettest
Ghazni	15	16.7	0.2	-16.5	Over normal .	Wettest
Khost	28	23.6	32.7	9.1	Under normal.	To dryness..
Sardi	0	40	2.3	-37.7	Over normal	Wettest
urgun	67	16	2.4	-13.6	Over normal	No change .
Farah	0	0	0.1	0.1	Under normal	No change .
Hirat	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change .
Qalaw-e-naw.	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change.
shindand	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change.

Due to the climate change and synoptic situations changes, rainfall situation has been changed. However the Eastern and Southeastern regions of the country received good rainfall due to Indian Monsoon activities but still Comparison of rainfall data for the month of September 2012 with the same month in 2011 (Chart 1) shows a decrease of rainfall during the month of September 2012 over the same month of last year all over the country.

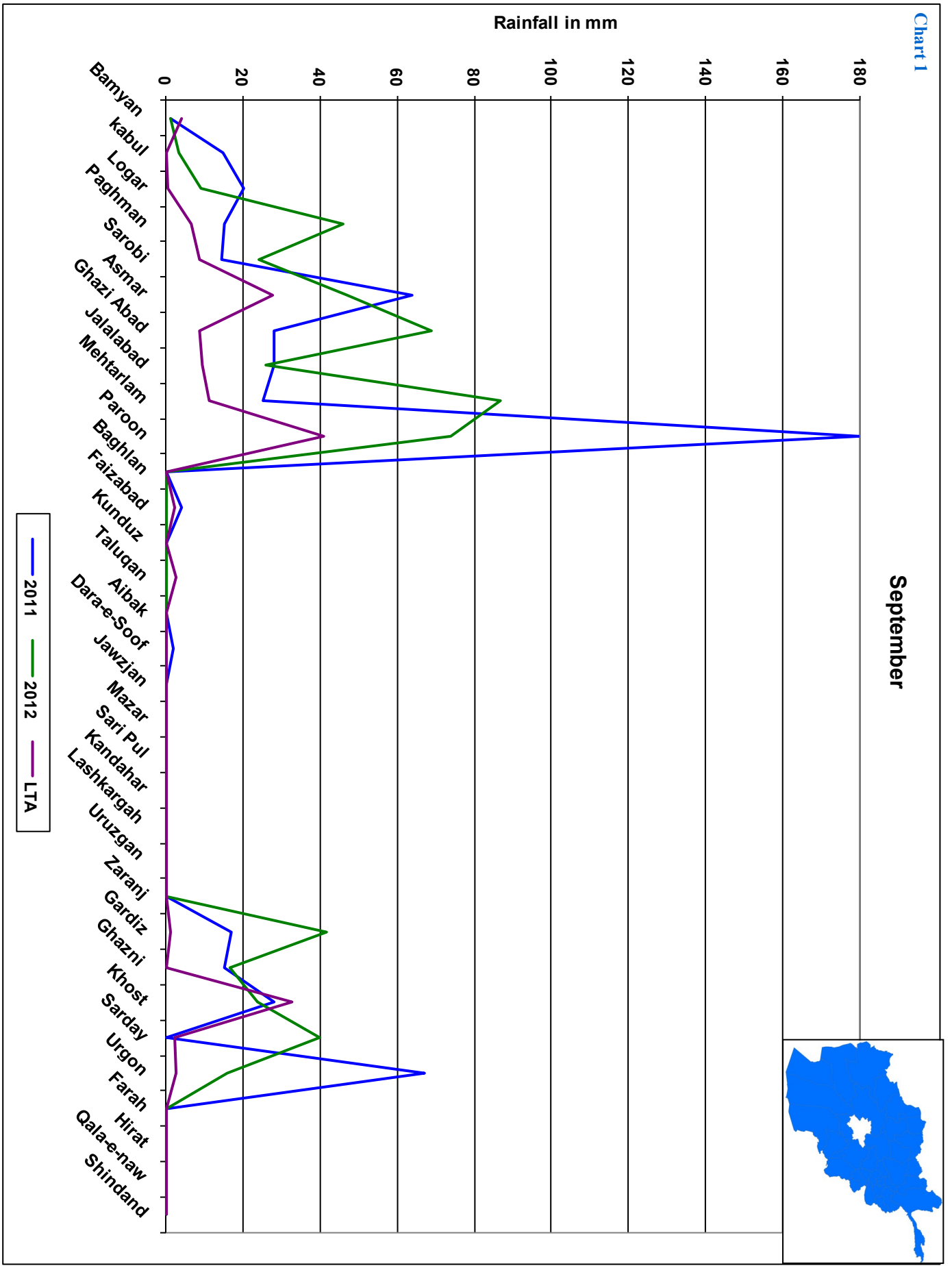
Comparison of rainfall data for the month of September 2012 with the same month of long term average (Chart 1) shows significant increase of rainfall during the month of September 2012 over the same month of long term average.

Most amount of rainfall has been occurred in the Eastern region and Southeastern regions but some parts of the Capital region has received moderate rainfall during the month of September 2012, in the rest of the country seasonal dryness has continued.



Map 10

Chart 1



Data Source:Agromet Network

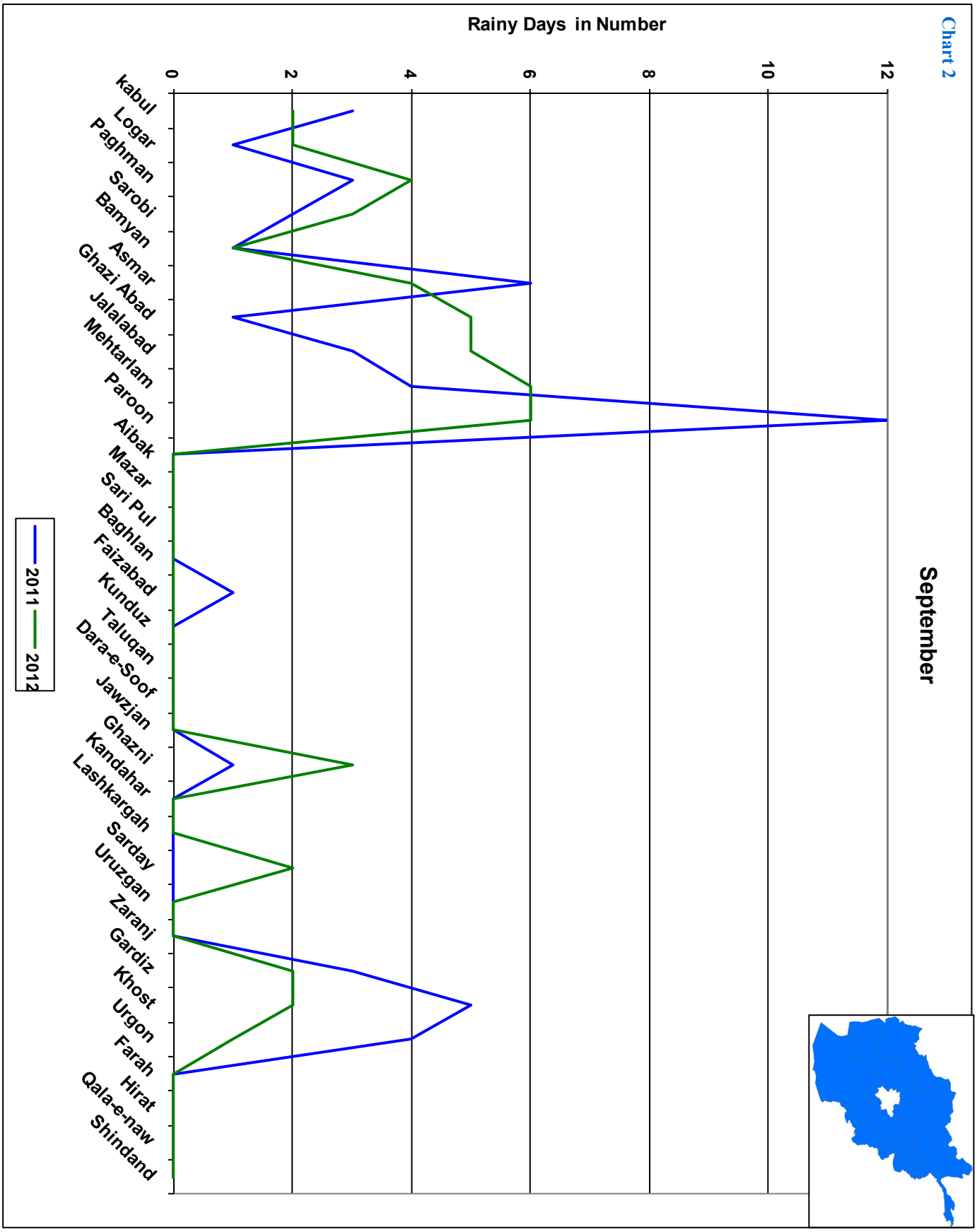
Rainy Days

Importance of rainy days for crop growth is significant, that is because, however the rainy-days are many more, to that extend the soil-moisture would be sufficient for crop's feeding, according to the table .

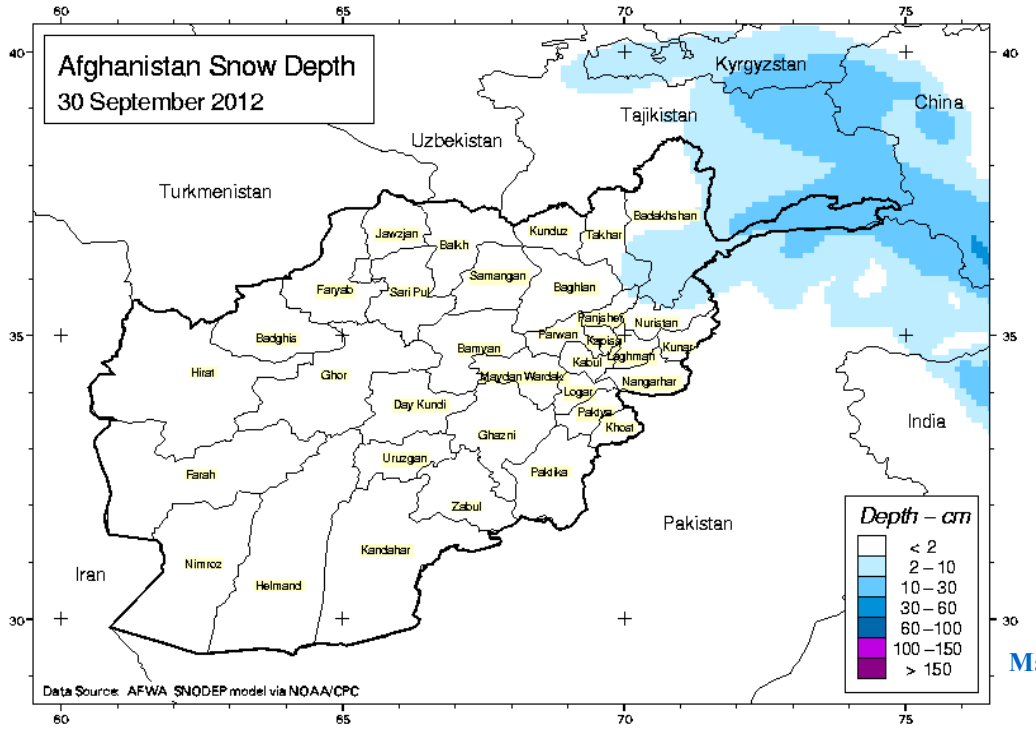
According to the aforementioned tabulated data, there are significant values indicating the aridity in some provinces. particular in the months of June –July –August and September 2012.

Table 2

No	Station Name	September of 2012 Rainy Days		Comparison Prediction
		2011	2012	
1	Paroon	15	3	Dry
3	Kabul	2	0	Dryness
4	Mehterlam	5	0	Dryness
5	Paghman	3	2	No change
6	Ghazi abad	3	0	Dryness
7	Logar	2	0	Dry
8	Khost	7	7	No change.
9	Gardiz	4	0	Dryness
10	Asmar	2	5	No Dry
11	Sarobi	1	2	No change.
12	Ghazni	1	1	No change and dry
13	Jalalabad	2	0	No change and dry
14	Aibak	0	0	No change and dry
15	Mazar	0	0	No change and dry
16	Sari pul	0	0	No change and dry
17	Faiz abad	0	0	No change and dry
18	Dara-e-soof	0	0	No change and dry
19	Uruzgan	0	0	No change and dry
20	Baghlan	0	0	No change and dry
21	Kunduz	0	0	Not dry
22	Talughan	0	0	No observation
23	Jawzjan	0	0	No change and dry
24	Bamyan	0	0	Not dry.
25	Kandahar	0	0	No change and dry
26	Lashkergha	0	0	No change and dry
28	Zaranj	0	0	No change and dry
29	Urgone	0	0	No change and dry
30	Farah	0	0	No change and dry
31	Hirat	0	0	No change and dry
32	Qala-e-naw	0	0	No change and dry
33	Shindand.	0	0	No change and dry



Comparison of rainy days for the month of September 2012 with the same month of last year (Chart 2) shows That rainy days had small decrease during the month of September 2012 over the same month of last year.



Map 11

Due to the climate changes, there is not that much snow on the higher elevations of the country, Northwest and western systems and the high elevations of the Capital region unusually experienced light snow. Map (11) shows snow depth for the end of September 2012. As map (11) shows the snow depth has been recorded from 10 to 30 cm in the extreme border in Northeastern.

Data Source:USGS

Thermal regime of observational regions in Afghanistan: Thermal regime in different regions of Afghanistan is following up to the temperature observations, that is because there is no homogenous distribution of temperature in all over the country, later on we will be the witness of different data from different observational stations. If you consider the following table of temperature, it is obviously that different thermal area could be seen. According to the following table of observation.

Table of (Variations of Max-Min and actual temp with respect to average of 2011). Since there are no much differences among the Deviations of max-temperature with respect to average 2011, and Deviations of Min-temperature with respect to average 2011, and also the Deviations of actual temperature from average of 2011, so there cannot be seen any high anomalies in the path of variations of temperature among the observational stations in the country.

According to the terms of crop's thermo periodism can be said that, there is a direct and linear relationship between crop growth and its temperature needs, so the assumption was that the growth of plants is dependent on the total amount of heat to which it is subjected during its life time. The heat unit or growing degree days are defined as follows.

$$GDD = [(Tmax + Tmin)/2] - Tt.$$

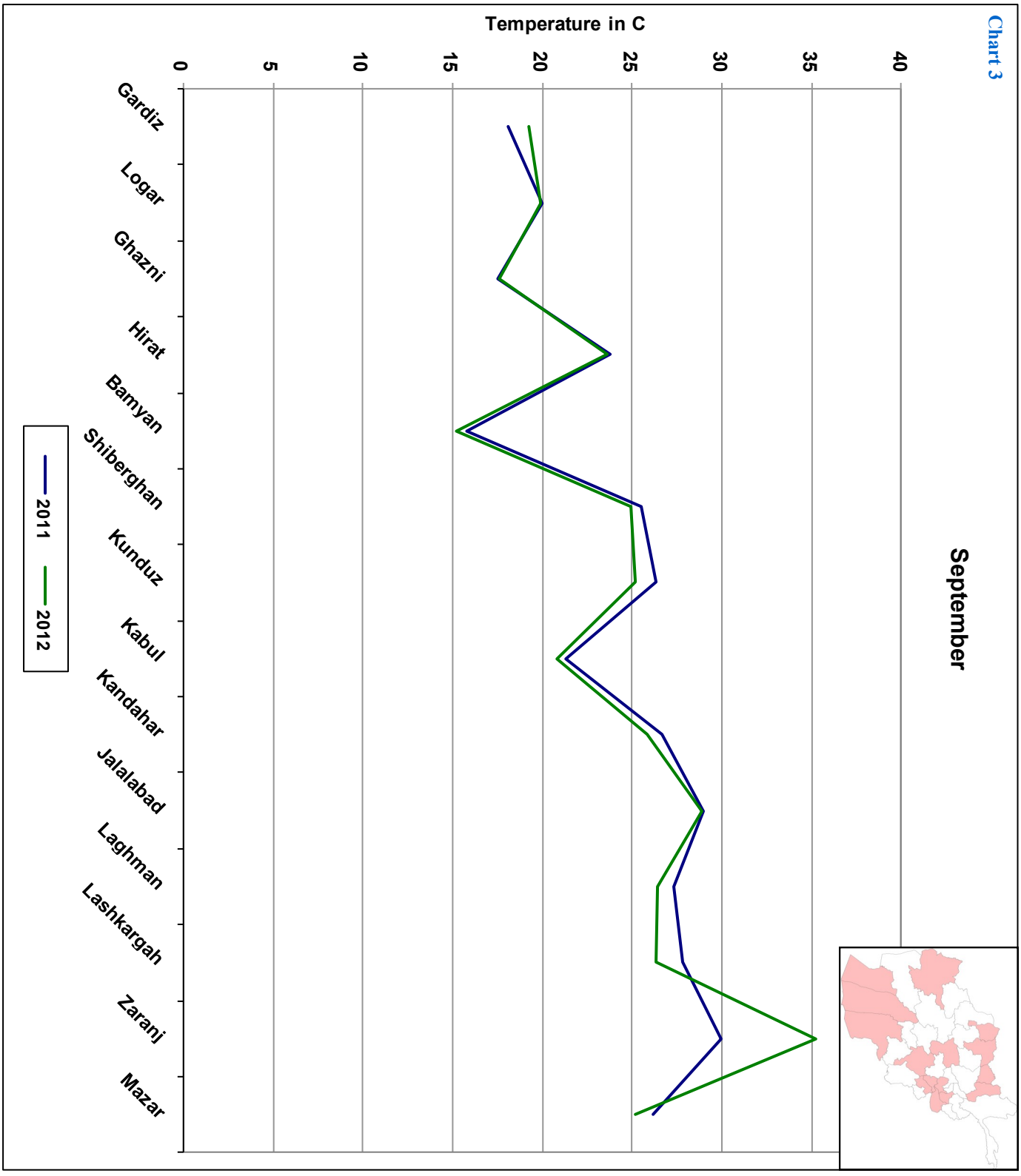
Where Tmax is the maximum temperature in Celsius degrees, and Tmin is the minimum temperature in Celsius degrees, and Tt is minimum threshold or base temperature.

The minimum threshold temperature is the temperature below which no growth takes place, namely it varies from 4.5 to 12.5 degrees Celsius for different crops also

Table 3

Station	**Max-tem-Celsius degree 2012**	**Average 2011**	Deviation	**Min-Tem-Celsius degree. 2012**	**Average 2011**	Deviation	Actual 2012	**Average 2011**	Deviation
Zarang	**45**	**35.2**	**9.8**	**24.2**	**35.2**	**1.0**	**34.3**	**35.2**	**0.9**
Jalalabad	**44.0**	**32.6**	**11.6**	**24**	**32.6**	**-8.6**	**34**	**32.6**	**1.4**
Mazar	**43.0**	**32.3**	**10.7**	**21.4**	**32.3**	**10.9**	**32.2**	**32.3**	**0.1**
Shiberghan	**42.5**	**31.6**	**10.9**	**20.3**	**31.6**	**11.3**	**31.1**	**31.6**	**0.5**
Kunduz	**42.4**	**32.2**	**10.2**	**20.8**	**32.2**	**11.2**	**31.5**	**32.2**	**0.7**
Kandahar	**41.7**	**32.6**	**9.1**	**19.8**	**32.6**	**2.8**	**30.8**	**32.6**	**1.8**
Laghman	**40.4**	**30.9**	**9.5**	**21.6**	**30.9**	**9.3**	**33.9**	**30.9**	**3.0**
Hirat	**39.8**	**29.2**	**10.6**	**19**	**29.2**	**10.2**	**29.3**	**29.2**	**0.1**
kabul	**37.6**	**25.5**	**12.1**	**12.4**	**25.5**	**13.1**	**25.3**	**25.5**	**0.2**
Logar	**37**	**24.3**	**12.7**	**10**	**24.3**	**14.3**	**23.5**	**24.3**	**0.8**
ghazni	**34**	**23.6**	**10.4**	**12.7**	**23.6**	**10.9**	**23.4**	**23.6**	**0.2**

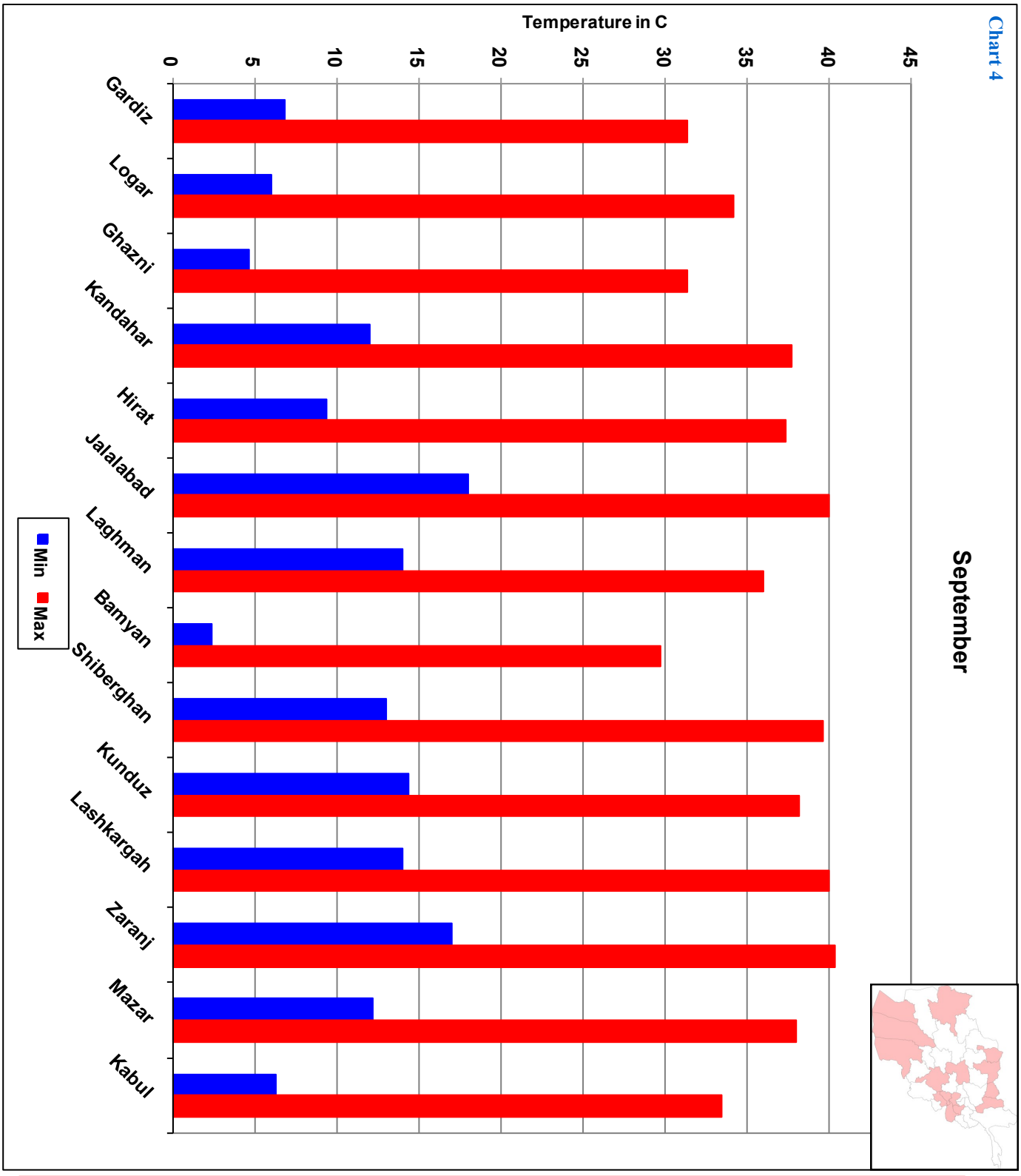
Average Temperature for the Month of September 2012



In most parts of the country temperature had no significant change during the month of September 2012 over the same month in , but lowlands particularly the Southwestern region had experienced higher temperature comparison to the same month of last year.

Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the month of September 2012 with the same month in 2011 (Chart 3) shows that, there is no significant change in temperature during the month of September 2012 compared to the same month of last year around the country.

Data Source:AMA



Zaranj with 40.4 C° was the warmest spot of the country during the month of September 2012

Chart (4) shows maximum and minimum temperature for the month of September 2012. As chart shows Zaranj with 40.4 ° C was the warmest spot of the country, and Bamyan with 2.4 ° C experienced the lowest temperature.

Data Source:AMA

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